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ABSTRACT

The use of alcohol and six classes of illicit drugs among 485 undergraduates at Indiana University, Bloomington, was studied in 1981-1982 and compared to a state study of alcohol/drug use by high school students. Attention was focused on the following questions: When does drug experimentation begin, and which drugs are currently most popular? How easy is it to obtain illegal drugs at Indiana University, and are certain types of college students more involved with drugs than others? It was found that alcohol was by far the most abused substance by IU college students (89 percent), and that marihuana (56 percent), amphetamines (29 percent), and cocaine (22 percent) were also fairly popular. Fewer students used sedatives (17 percent), hallucinogens (11 percent), and opiates (4 percent). Cocaine, sedative, and hallucinogen use typically began in college, while amphetamine, marihuana, and alcohol use usually began in high school. Off-campus students most frequently used alcohol and other drugs, while fraternity and sorority members were the second most frequent users. Other student groups that might be targeted for prevention/intervention include those with lower grade point averages, males, and those involved in many extracurricular activities. A questionnaire is appended. (SW)

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ALCOHOL AND OTHER DRUG USE AMONG UNDERGRADUATES
AT INDIANA UNIVERSITY, BLOOMINGTON

*Including a comparison between I.U. students and
the State's high school population*

Linda Morton Wakefield

INDIANA STUDIES IN HIGHER EDUCATION

Number Forty-Nine

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Abstract

This study examined the use of alcohol and the use of six classes of illicit drugs among 485 undergraduates at the Bloomington campus of Indiana University. College student drug use was compared with high school students' use as reported in a study published by the State of Indiana, Department of Mental Health.

For the college student sample, variables such as academic success, participation in extracurricular activities, and place of residence were examined for their relation to use of alcohol and other drugs. Some implications of the findings for the University are discussed. The data in this study represent the anonymous responses of students, and in no way reflect upon past or present student personnel policies.

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Introduction

During the late 1960s and early 1970s, the use of psychoactive drugs among college students in America increased at an alarming rate. Much publicity was given to this drug "epidemic" by the media; and parents, colleges and universities became increasingly concerned. Illegal drug use had existed in some subcultures in the United States for some time, and alcohol (the most widely abused drug) had been a part of college life for generations. It was only when the use of illegal drugs, primarily marijuana, became so widespread as to encompass middle class youth, that parents, university administrators, and government agencies became alarmed.

In the 1960s and early '70s widespread experimentation with illicit drugs was largely confined to the college campus. During the late 1970s, however, younger and younger students started experimenting with drugs until, in 1980, the average age of first use of illegal drugs in Indiana was eleven and one-half years (Hahn, 1980). A study funded by the Indiana Department of Mental Health, The 1980 Indiana School Drug Study, revealed that nearly two-thirds of all high school seniors had tried marijuana and nearly one-third had tried other illegal drugs. This study included responses from over 11,000 seventh, ninth, tenth and twelfth graders in 17 different Indiana school corporations. According to the study, although drug use among junior high students was still relatively rare, increases over the past few years in early experimentation with drugs were notable. The opportunity to try drugs, though, had increased dramatically for younger public school students. Alcohol use among junior and senior high students had not changed between 1977 and 1980 according to the State study, but nearly one-third of the seventh graders and 78% of the seniors reported that they drank alcoholic beverages. Only 20% of the seniors, however, reported drinking two or more times per week (Hahn, 1980).

With the focus of media and government attention now on drug use among public school students, it seems that *experimentation* with psychoactive drugs by college students has become more or less accepted. There is some feeling that today's college students are more conservative than their 1970 counterparts, but whether this includes a reduction in illicit drug use is not known. There is also a suspicion that marijuana now rivals alcohol as the recreational drug of choice among youth and the data for high school students seem to support this contention. However, it would seem that the same does not appear to be true for college students. One study (Engs, 1980) reported that only 9.1% of Australian university students were current users of marijuana, while 85.3% drank alcohol. Another study (Weinstein, 1978) examined changes in drug use patterns at Chicago's Circle City campus and found that 29.7% of the students used marijuana while 86.8% drank alcohol.

Alcohol use among college students has been a concern of college administrators almost since colleges and universities were founded. Current estimates list the percentage of students who drink at anywhere from 70 to 95%, according to a 1977 review of over 70 studies on college drinking (Blane, 1982). The Chronicle of Higher Education surveyed deans of student affairs at 181 institutions. Their data, reported in the July 21, 1982 publication, revealed that 75.3% of all students drink;

77.9% of the students in public 4-year institutions and 78.2% of the students in midwest public institutions drink alcoholic beverages. The deans of the public institutions in the midwest estimated that 21.3% of their students drank "excessively" ("occasional to frequent drinking resulting in intoxication"), and that 6.4% needed treatment for alcohol abuse. Of those midwest public institutions, 27.8% reported an increase over the last five years in excessive drinking by students, and 72.2% reported an increase in the number of students seeking help for alcohol problems. In contrast, only 11.1% reported an increase in marijuana use and 16.7% reported an increase in cocaine use (Ingalls, 1982).

Student personnel administrators at Indiana University have recently expressed concern about the excessive use of alcohol among students, and have also been continually aware of the problem of illegal drug use. In that regard, the purpose of the present study is to examine the extent of drug use (including alcohol) among undergraduate college students at Indiana University-Bloomington; specifically to answer the following questions:

1. When does experimentation with drugs begin?
2. Which drugs are most popular on campus and how does this compare with the high school data?
3. How easy is it to obtain illegal drugs at Indiana University?
4. Are certain types of students more involved with drugs than others?

Design of the Study

Since the questionnaire developed for use with the public school students contained 118 questions and required 50 minutes to complete, a shortened version was developed for use in the present study. This necessitated combining some drug categories and dropping several questions altogether, but the resulting 38-item questionnaire maintains comparability for the major drug use variables. A copy of the questionnaire and answer sheet are included in the Appendix.

Questionnaires were given to faculty members who agreed to distribute and collect them from their students during the Fall Semester 1981, and the Spring Semester 1982. In order to obtain a representative sample of undergraduates and to most efficiently collect the data, large classes were utilized whenever possible. Questionnaires were distributed to students in various English, Business, Folklore, and Afro-American Studies classes. Participation on the part of the student was completely voluntary and anonymity was guaranteed. Usable responses were obtained from 485 students.

In order to test the representativeness of the sample, demographic data on the Fall 1981 population of undergraduates were obtained from the registrar. Table 1 indicates that for most categories the sample and population figures were comparable. However freshmen, dorm residents, and Business majors did tend to be over-represented in the sample, while Arts and Sciences majors were somewhat under-represented.

Table 1. Demographic information. Comparison of sample and undergraduate population, Fall 1981.

	No. of Students in Sample	% of Sample	% of all Undergraduates
Class Standing			
Freshman	234	48.1	29.9
Sophomore	81	16.7	23.2
Junior	76	15.6	23.1
Senior	94	19.3	23.8
Sex			
Male	212	44.2	48.7
Female	271	55.8	51.3
Race			
White	428	88.2	88.2
Black	45	9.3	5.7
Other	12	2.5	6.1
School or College			
Arts & Sciences	75	15.4	26.1
Business	163	33.5	11.4
Education	16	3.3	4.4
Health, Physical Education, and Recreation	3	.6	2.4
Music	4	.8	3.2
Public & Environmental Affairs	15	3.1	2.1
University Division	200	41.2	49.5
Other	7	1.4	.9
None	3	.6	- -
Living Arrangement			
Dormitory	307	63.2	51.2
Fraternity or Sorority	48	9.9	11.2
Off-Campus house or apartment	117	24.1	32.5
With parents or relatives	7	1.4	2.5
Other	7	1.4	2.6

Seven types of drugs were included in the study. These were: 1) alcohol, 2) marijuana, 3) amphetamines, 4) sedatives, 5) hallucinogens and PCP, 6) cocaine, and 7) opiates. On the instruction/answer sheet students were given "definitions" for each of the illegal drugs including examples and street names. They were also instructed to consider the use of illegally obtained prescription drugs as "drug use," as well as the use of illegal street drugs.

Results

In the introduction, four questions were posed which this study attempts to answer. The results of the study will be examined in light of these questions.

1. When does experimentation with drugs begin?

One of the series of items included on both the State questionnaire for public school students and the questionnaire designed for this study was "have you ever had an opportunity to try _____?" Students were given three options to these items: "Never had an opportunity," "Had the opportunity, but didn't try the drug," and "Had the opportunity and did try the drug." Table 2 presents the percentages of high school and college students who reported that they had ever tried each of the seven psychoactive drugs.

Table 2. Percentages of students who have "Ever Tried" psychoactive drugs.

Drug	High School Grade			College Class				Total H.S. 8131	Total College 485
	9th N 3762	10th 3308	12th 1061	Fr 234	Soph 81	Jr 76	Sr 94		
Alcohol	67	73	80	98	97	97	99	71	98
Marijuana	45	54	63	66	68	77	78	51	70
Amphetamines	21	27	30	30	35	46	46	25	36
Sedatives	14	16	16	17	21	26	30	15	22
Hallucinogens	10	12	15	13	14	28	26	8	18
Cocaine	7	9	13	22	25	34	39	9	20
Opiates	9	9	12	7	6	11	5	9	7

As the data in Table 2 show, college students have clearly experimented with psychoactive drugs to a greater extent than have high school students. The one drug category which does not show increased experimentation with increased age is opiates. It could very well be that the extremely low number of individuals who have ever tried opiates (which category includes heroin) might account for the failure of this drug category to follow the established pattern.

Apparently alcohol use reaches its peak in college. Nearly every college student has at least tried alcohol. Experimentation with marijuana, amphetamines, and hallucinogens appears to peak during the junior year in college, while experimentation with sedatives and cocaine does not appear to peak until the senior year. As mentioned previously, experimentation with opiates remains at a fairly low level throughout the high school and college years.

In both the high school and college questionnaires students who indicated that they drank alcohol or had ever used each of the illegal drugs were asked at what age they first used the substance. Table 3 presents the percentages of college students who reported that they began their drug use at age 19 or older (presumably after entering college). Apparently alcohol and marijuana use typically begins before college while experimentation with the other drugs seems to more often begin during the college years.

Table 3. Percentages of college students who began drug use at age 19 or older (as % of those who ever tried the drug).

Drug	Total Number Who Have Ever Tried	Fr	Soph	Jr	Sr
Alcohol	485	1	4	4	1
Marijuana	344	1	13	17	12
Amphetamines	178	10	28	40	48
Sedatives	109	8	42	60	57
Hallucinogens	86	7	31	52	48
Cocaine	136	12	39	65	62
Opiates	34	18	20	75	25

Table 3 also indicates that first use of drugs among college students appears to be related to class. Except for alcohol, marijuana and opiates, underclassmen who had ever tried drugs more likely first tried them before college, while upperclassmen tended to have first tried drugs after their high school years. Freshmen who had tried drugs almost all first tried them in high school.

2. Which drugs are currently most popular on campus and how does this compare with the high school data?

Not all students who have ever experimented with a psychoactive drug continue to use. The State's high school study indicated that, depending upon the drug and the grade level, anywhere from about one-half to three-fourths of those who had ever used a drug used it more than once or twice.

Table 4 lists the percentages of students who reported that they currently use psychoactive drugs. Current use for alcohol was defined as having used it within the last 30 days while current use for the other drugs was defined as having used the drug within the last year.

Table 4. Percentages of students who were current users¹ of psychoactive drugs.

Drug	High School Grade			College Class				Total	Total
	9th N 3762	10th 3308	12th 1061	Fr 234	Soph 81	Jr 76	Sr 94	H.S. 8131	College 485
Alcohol	38	47	78	88	86	91	95	47	89
Marijuana	40	49	56	53	52	68	57	46	56
Amphetamines	20	25	27	24	31	37	33	23	29
Sedatives	13	16	15	15	20	20	15	14	17
Hallucinogens	10	13	14	10	11	18	7	12	11
Cocaine	7	9	13	17	22	29	29	9	22
Opiates	7	9	10	4	4	7	<1	8	4

¹Current use of alcohol = used within last 30 days.

Current use of other drugs = used within last year.

Comparing the data in Table 4 with that in Table 2 indicates to what extent students who try drugs once continue to use them. For alcohol, only 9th and 10th graders appear to be "experimenters." Most older students who once try alcohol continue to use it. For marijuana, the majority of high school students who have experimented with the drug continue to use it. For college students the percentage continuing use is smaller even though more college than high school students currently use marijuana. Since marijuana use typically begins in high school or earlier, it is clear that at least some students who experiment with the drug do not continue using it once they are in college.

Of the "harder" drugs, a pattern of continued use seems to appear through the junior year in college for amphetamines, sedatives, hallucinogens, and cocaine. College seniors seem to be the only group for which a fairly large proportion of experimenters did not continue to use. For the opiates, almost all of the experimenters were also current users.

Examining only the data in Table 4, it appears that marijuana, cocaine, and especially alcohol were more popular among college students than among high school students. Amphetamines and sedatives were only slightly more prevalent among the college sample, while hallucinogens and opiates were slightly more popular among high school students.

Figure 1 illustrates the steady increase in the use of alcohol over the high school and college years. It also demonstrates that marijuana use does not follow this progression. While marijuana rivals alcohol as the "drug of choice" for 9th and 10th graders, by the time a student reaches the 12th grade, alcohol begins to be the most popular drug and increasingly becomes so through the college years.

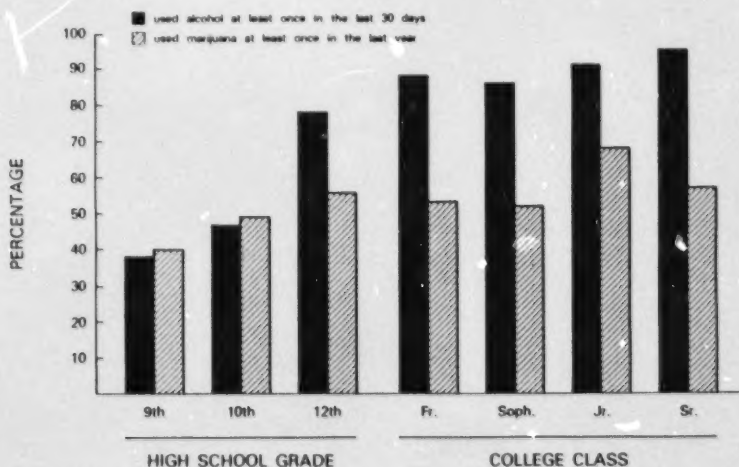


FIGURE 1. PERCENTAGES OF STUDENTS WHO WERE CURRENT USERS OF ALCOHOL OR MARIJUANA.

Frequent and/or heavy use of psychoactive drugs may indicate more clearly the existence of a "drug problem" than do the statistics on one-time experimentation or current use. Table 5 shows the proportions of high school and college students who were frequent users of psychoactive drugs. Frequent use was defined differently for alcohol and for the illegal drugs. These definitions are noted below the table.

Table 5. Percentages of students who were frequent users¹ of psychoactive drugs.

Drug	High School Grade			College Class				Total	Total
	9th N 3762	10th 3308	12th 1061	Fr 234	Soph 81	Jr 76	Sr 94	H.S. 8131	College 485
Alcohol	8	13	20	26	21	34	37	12	28
Marijuana	18	24	28	21	25	29	19	22	22
Amphetamines	5	7	9	5	9	8	5	6	6
Sedatives	3	4	4	2	1	<1	<1	4	1
Hallucinogens	1	2	2	<1	1	<1	1	2	<1
Cocaine	1	1	2	2	4	7	3	1	3
Opiates	1	2	2	1	1	1	<1	2	1

¹ Frequent use of alcohol = used 9 or more days in last month.

Frequent use of other drugs = used 20 or more times in last year.

The data in Table 5 indicate that for both high school and college students, frequent use of the "harder" drugs was relatively rare. For hallucinogens and opiates, only two percent or fewer of each sample had used the drug 20 or more times within the last year. The next least frequently used drugs were cocaine for the college sample (3% using 20 or more times in the last year) and sedatives for the high school sample (4% using 20 or more times in the last year). For both the high school and the college sample, six percent of the students had used amphetamines 20 or more times in the last year and 22 percent had used marijuana this frequently. For alcohol, the college students were by far the more frequent drinkers with 28 percent drinking nine or more days per month compared with only twelve percent of the high school sample. It is interesting to note that while alcohol and marijuana were definitely the most frequently used drugs on both the high school and the college level, frequent marijuana use among high school students roughly equaled that among college students, while frequent alcohol use among the college students exceeded that among high school students.

Another indication of the popularity of various drugs on the college campus was the students' perceived popularity of drugs among their friends. While some students may have felt uneasy admitting their personal use of drugs, even though guaranteed anonymity in the questionnaire, they may have been more willing to assess general use among their friends. In the questionnaire developed for the college study, students were asked to estimate how many of their friends used alcohol, marijuana, and other drugs respectively. The data in Table 6 reinforce the finding that alcohol was by far the drug of choice among college students.

Table 6. Percentages of college students who stated that "most or all" of their friends used drugs.

	N	Fr 234	College Class			Total 485
			Soph 81	Jr 76	Sr 94	
Alcohol		87	78	96	94	88
Marijuana		16	24	31	19	20
Other Drugs		7	11	13	10	9

With 89% of the students using alcohol at least on a monthly basis, 88% saying that most or all of their friends drank, and 28% of the total student body drinking approximately two or more days a week, the use of alcohol on the college campus bears further investigation. The data from this study (see Table 7) showed that beer was the preferred beverage at Indiana University, and that its popularity seemed to grow as the age of the student increased. Younger students were more likely to drink whatever was available to them.

Table 7. Alcoholic beverage preferences among college students who drank.

	N	Fr 218	College Class			Total 461
			Soph 75	Jr 75	Sr 92	
% preferring						
beer		38	45	57	67	48
wine		13	19	7	10	12
liquor		25	27	23	17	23
"doesn't matter"		25	9	13	5	17

Keeping in mind that most students preferred to drink beer and that 28% of the students drank at least two days per week, Table 8 indicates the prevalence of heavy drinking among the college population.

Table 8. Percentages of college students who were "heavy" drinkers.

	N	Fr 234	College Class			Total 485
			Soph 81	Jr 76	Sr 94	
Had 7 or more drinks on each occasion		13	9	13	5	11
Had 5 or 6 drinks on each occasion		18	21	21	22	20

Nearly one-third of all college students were consuming five or more drinks each time they drank and eleven percent were having seven

or more drinks on each occasion. These data are comparable to the high school study which found that nineteen percent of all high school students consumed five or more drinks on each occasion and nine percent had seven or more drinks. There appeared to be no relationship between class and heavy drinking.

3. How easy is it to obtain illegal drugs at Indiana University?

College campuses in general seem to have the reputation of being places where almost anything which is forbidden or strongly controlled in the larger society is easily obtained. Previous discussion has indicated that 89% of all Indiana University students drank alcohol and that over half (56%) currently used marijuana. To get an indication of the general availability of drugs on campus, two series of questions were asked on the survey for each of the six classes of illegal drugs. "Have you ever had an opportunity to try _____?" and "How long do you think it would take you to get _____ at IU if you wanted some?" Data from the State's high school study were available for comparison for the first series of questions, and are presented in Table 9 along with the "opportunity to try" data from the current study.

Table 9. Percentages of students who had ever had the opportunity to try psychoactive drugs.

Drug	High School Grade			College Class				Total	Total
	9th N 3762	10th 3308	12th 1061	Fr 234	Soph 81	Jr 76	Sr 94	H.S. 8131	College 485
Marijuana	75	82	88	93	95	95	95	80	94
Amphetamines	41	50	53	70	70	78	81	46	73
Sedatives	31	37	38	58	57	62	73	34	62
Hallucinogens	30	37	41	42	42	50	60	34	46
Cocaine	24	29	33	50	56	66	71	27	57
Opiates	18	22	25	22	22	25	24	21	23

Even though the data in Table 9 reflect the opportunity to try drugs "ever," the steady increase with age in the percentage of students having had the opportunity to try all of the drugs except opiates suggests that drugs were more available to college than to high school students. The two alternative explanations seem rather implausible; 1) that the college students all had their chance to try the drugs in high school, and thus the availability of drugs to high school students is decreasing, or 2) that students who go on to college are more likely to be offered drugs than are the general population of high school students. The State's high school drug study demonstrated that availability of drugs to high school students has *increased*, not decreased, over the past three years, and that students with lower grades had more often had the opportunity to try most of the drug types (Hahn, 1980). Thus it seems probable that drugs are more available to college students.

Nearly all of the Indiana University students had had the chance to try marijuana; almost three-fourths had had the chance to try amphetamines; over half had had an opportunity to try sedatives and cocaine; and nearly

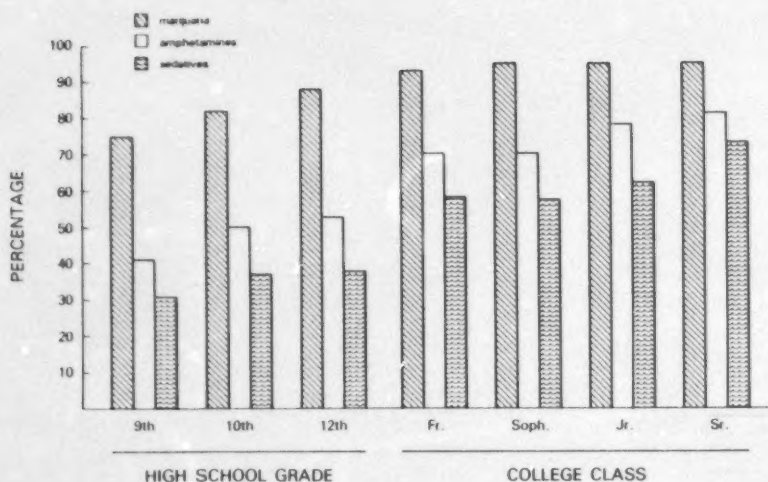


FIGURE 2. PERCENTAGES OF STUDENTS WHO HAD EVER HAD THE OPPORTUNITY TO TRY MARIJUANA, AMPHETAMINES, AND SEDATIVES.

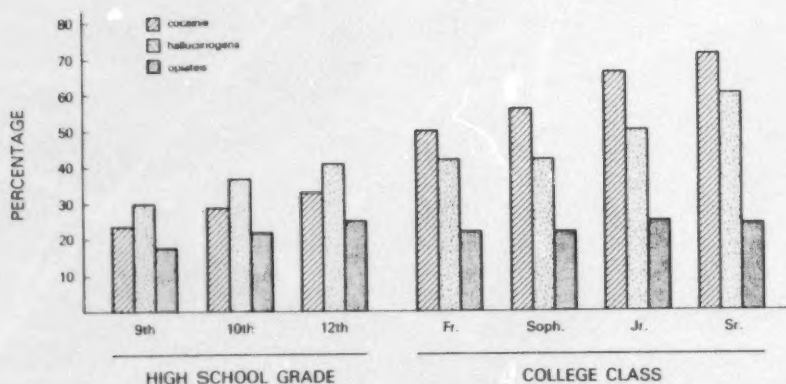


FIGURE 3. PERCENTAGES OF STUDENTS WHO HAD EVER HAD THE OPPORTUNITY TO TRY COCAINE, HALUCINOGENS, AND OPIATES.

half had had the chance to try hallucinogens. Comparing these figures with those for the high school students, amphetamines, sedatives, and cocaine seem to be the three drugs which have been much more readily available to college than to high school students.

Figures 2 and 3 illustrate the increase in opportunity to try illegal drugs as students progressed through the educational system. Access to marijuana seemed to peak around the freshman year in college, while the opportunity to try amphetamines increased more gradually through the years. Upon entering college there appeared to be a dramatic jump in the availability of sedatives and cocaine, and a continuing increase thereafter. Hallucinogens showed a steady increase in availability to the 12th grade, then leveled off through the sophomore year in college whereupon their availability began to increase again. It is interesting that hallucinogens were more available to high school students than was cocaine, but once students entered college, cocaine became more available than hallucinogens. The availability of opiates remained fairly stable over the high school and college years.

To get a better idea of the ease of access to drugs at Indiana University, students were asked to estimate the amount of time they thought it would take to obtain each of the six classes of illegal drugs. These questions were not included in the high school study. The percentages of college students who indicated they could get each of the drugs in "one day or less" are presented in Table 10.

Table 10. Percentages of students who estimated one day or less to obtain illegal psychoactive drugs.

Drug	N	College Class				Total 485
		Fr 234	Soph 81	Jr 76	Sr 94	
Marijuana		91	90	91	90	90
Amphetamines		81	87	74	70	79
Sedatives		74	84	71	67	74
Hallucinogens		54	54	60	46	54
Cocaine		52	58	55	52	54
Opiates		37	33	33	26	33

The figures in Table 10 parallel those in Table 9: ninety percent of the students thought they could obtain marijuana in one day or less (in fact, 53% said they could obtain it in one *hour* or less), about three-fourths of the students thought they could get amphetamines and sedatives in one day or less, over 50% thought hallucinogens and cocaine could be gotten in a day or less, and one-third felt opiates could be obtained in one day or less. There was little variability by class in the students' estimates of the amount of time it would take to obtain illegal drugs.

4. Are certain types of college students more involved with drugs than others?

The preceding data have all been presented by class, and indicate that, except for alcohol, the greatest amount of drug use generally

occurred during the junior year. There was a gradual increase in the percentages of college students who were current users of most of the six illegal drugs from the freshman to the junior year and then for the seniors the percentages dropped back (see Table 4). The percentages of students who were frequent users of marijuana, amphetamines and cocaine also seemed to peak in the junior year (see Table 5); as did the percentages of students who stated that "most or all" of their friends used alcohol, marijuana, and other drugs (Table 6); and the percentage of students who were extremely heavy drinkers (Table 8).

In addition to class, other demographic variables were examined for their correspondence with drinking and drug use. These variables were: sex, race, school, grade point average (GPA), amount of time spent in extracurricular activities, and place of residence. These will each be examined in this section.

SEX

Alcohol - The college males in this sample reported that they drank much more heavily than did the females. Forty-six percent (46%) of the males stated that they typically had five or more drinks on each occasion, while only 21% of the females drank this much. The males also tended to drink more often. Forty percent (40%) of the males drank nine or more days out of the last month, while 48% of the females only drank three or fewer days out of the last month. The males were more unified in their preference for beer (64%) while the females were more diversified - only 35% preferred beer. There was a slight tendency for females to have started drinking at a later age, but there was no difference between males and females in their statements on how many of their friends drank.

Marijuana - Marijuana also seemed to be used more often by college males than by females. For the males, 78% had ever tried marijuana and 20% had used it fifty or more times in the last year. Sixty-four percent (64%) of the females had tried the drug, and only 8% had used it fifty or more times last year. There was no difference in the age of first use data for males and females, but males saw marijuana as more easily obtainable and as more prevalent on campus. Of the males in this sample, 62% said marijuana could be obtained in one hour or less, while only 46% of the females believed it could be gotten in this amount of time. The majority of the males (61%) said that "half or more" of their friends used marijuana, while 62% of the females stated that "only a few" or "none" of their friends used the drug.

Other drugs - Males more often had had an opportunity to try each of the five other illegal drugs, and there appeared to be a slight tendency for the males to have started using drugs at a later age. For amphetamines, hallucinogens, cocaine and opiates more male than female users started using the drug at age 19 or older (presumably after entering college). It would appear then, that with the exceptions of sedatives and marijuana, females who used drugs were more likely to have begun their drug use in high school while the male users were more likely to have begun in college.

For "harder drugs, males seemed to use them more often than females. Of the females, 11% had used amphetamines ten or more times in the last year, while only 14% of the males had used them this often.

Of the females only 1% had used opiates three or more times in the last year while 3% of the males had used them this often. For sedatives, 6% of the males and 2% of the females used them ten or more times last year; for hallucinogens, 3% of the males and none of the females had used them ten or more times; and for cocaine, 9% of the males and 4% of the females had used it ten or more times last year.

Perceived availability of illegal drugs also differed by sex. More males than females saw amphetamines, sedatives, and hallucinogens as easily obtainable, while females saw opiates as more available than did the males. There was no difference in the perceived availability of cocaine. Females were also more likely than males to say that "none" of their friends used the five other illegal drugs.

RACE

Alcohol - White college students appeared to use more alcoholic beverages than did those of minority races. One-third of the white students stated that they drank alcohol nine or more days the last month while only 7% of the black students and 17% of the other minority students drank alcohol this often. Thirty percent of the blacks and 33% of the other minority students stated that they drank no alcoholic beverages in the last month. Thirty-four percent (34%) of the whites and 33% of the others said they typically had five or more drinks on each occasion while only 15% of the blacks drank this much.

There was no difference in the age of first use of an alcoholic beverage, but the white students were more likely to have said that "most or all" of their friends drank (91%). Only two-thirds of the black and other students said that "most or all" of their friends drank. Whites and others were also more likely to prefer beer, while the black students were more diversified in their preferences.

Marijuana - Only 6% of the white students and 2% of the black students had *never* had the chance to try marijuana, but fully 25% of the other minority students had not had an opportunity to try it. Seventy percent (70%) of the white students and 78% of the black students had tried marijuana, while 58% of the other minority students had tried it. There was no difference however in the percentage of students who had used marijuana twenty or more times in the last year; nor was there any difference in the age of first use data - for all students who had tried marijuana, only 8% began their use at age 19 or older.

The black students saw marijuana as more easily obtainable than the white students. Sixty-four percent (64%) of the blacks thought that they could get marijuana in less than an hour compared with 52% of the whites. Both blacks and whites saw marijuana as more available than did the other minority students. Only one-third of the others felt that marijuana could be obtained in less than one hour. Twenty-five percent of the blacks and 25% of the others said that "most or all" of their friends used marijuana, compared with 20% of the white students. Whites were more likely to say that "only a few" or "none" of their friends used marijuana (54%), compared with 36% of the blacks and 42% of the other minority students.

Other Drugs - For all of the other drugs, white students and others had more often tried the drugs than had the black students. In all cases, blacks had had less opportunity to try the drugs. Except for the opiates, the white students had also used the drugs more often. Seven percent (7%) of the white students had used amphetamines twenty or more times in the last year, while none of the black or other students in the sample had used amphetamines this often. For sedatives, 1.4% of the whites and none of the blacks or other, had used them twenty or more times last year. For hallucinogens, 1.4% of the whites and none of the blacks or others had used them ten or more times in the last year. Seven percent (7%) of the whites, but none of the blacks or others had used cocaine ten or more times in the last year. Opiates were the only drug class which was used more by the black students (4%) than the whites (1%) or others (none).

The age of first use data showed various differences. For amphetamines and sedatives, the black students who used drugs seemed to have begun their use before college. Only 18% of the black students who used amphetamines began at age 19 or older compared with 29% and 33% of the white and other users respectively. Twenty-nine percent (29%) of the black sedative users began use at age 19 or older compared with 36% of the white users and 75% of the other minority users. For cocaine, however, the black students seemed to have started later. Fully 50% of the black users of cocaine began at age 19 or older, while only 40% of the white users and 33% of the others began their cocaine use then. There were no real differences among the three racial categories for age of first use of hallucinogens and opiates.

Even though the white students generally used drugs more often, the black students perceived the availability of drugs on campus as being greater. Both whites and blacks believed that drugs could be more easily obtained than did students of other racial backgrounds. Blacks and others however, were more likely to have said that "most or all" of their friends used drugs other than marijuana or alcohol - 18% of the blacks and 17% of the others compared with 8% of the whites.

SCHOOL

Although the sample included students from each of the University's undergraduate schools or colleges, only those schools which had ten or more respondents to an item were included in this analysis. The relevant schools are noted at the beginning of each discussion.

Alcohol - Schools with ten or more responses to the alcohol items were: Arts and Sciences (74), Business (163), Public and Environmental Affairs (SPEA-15), and University Division (200). The School of Education (16) had a larger than average percentage of abstainers. Overall, 11% of the students did not currently drink, while 27% of the Education students abstained. On the other hand, SPEA students more often drank 17 or more days out of the last month (20%) as compared to only 5% of the general student population. One-third of the SPEA students compared to only 11% of all students were in the habit of having 7 or more drinks on each occasion. SPEA students were also more likely to say that "most or all" of their friends drank - 67% compared with 29% of the general student population. The small number of students in the sample from Education and SPEA make these results merely speculative.

Marijuana - Schools with ten or more responses to the marijuana items were: Arts and Sciences (74), Business (163), Education (16), SPEA (15) and University Division (200). There was a higher proportion of SPEA students who had tried marijuana (93%) than the overall figure of 70%. In the last year, 40% of the SPEA students compared with only 13% of all students had used marijuana 50 or more times. SPEA students also saw marijuana as being slightly more easily obtained than did other students. Sixty percent (60%) of the SPEA students said they could get marijuana in less than an hour compared with 53% of the general student population. SPEA and Education students perceived marijuana use as more widespread than the average. Only 20% of all students said "most or all" of their friends used marijuana, but 40% of the SPEA students and 31% of the Education students said that "most or all" of their friends used it.

Other Drugs - Schools included in this section varied from drug to drug and from item to item. For most of the questions however, Arts and Sciences, Business, SPEA and University Division were the four schools with ten or more respondents.

For all of the drugs, the greatest percentage of students who had ever tried the drug was among the SPEA students. For amphetamines and cocaine, the School of Business also had a higher than average percentage of students who had ever tried the drugs. Looking at students' current use of drugs, there were no differences for current use of amphetamines, sedatives and hallucinogens, and the number of students who had used opiates was too small for valid comparisons. For cocaine, however, 22% of all students had used it ten or more times in the last year while 35% of the Arts and Sciences students had used it this often.

SPEA students also saw drugs as more easily obtainable than most students. For amphetamines and cocaine a greater percentage of SPEA students (53% and 27% respectively) than the average (30% and 14% respectively) said that these drugs could be obtained in less than an hour. For sedatives, hallucinogens and opiates, a greater percentage of SPEA students (60%, 43% and 36% respectively) than the average (45%, 26% and 15% respectively) said that these drugs could be obtained in less than 4 hours. Only 9% of the general student population said that "most or all" of their friends used other drugs, while 19% of the Education students and 20% of the SPEA students said that "most or all" of their friends used one or more of these drugs. Again, keep in mind that Education and SPEA had a very small number of students in the sample compared to Arts and Sciences, Business and University Division.

GRADE POINT AVERAGE

Alcohol - There was no relationship between students' approximated GPA and the number of days they had used alcohol in the last month. Nor was there any relationship between GPA and the age of first use or how many of the students' friends drank. There was a tendency, however, for students with lower GPAs to have drunk more on each occasion as evidenced by the data in Table 11 and Figure 4.

Table 11. Percentage of students having had 5 or more drinks on each occasion by approximate GPA.

GPA	Percent
3.50 and above	17
3.00 - 3.49	29
2.50 - 2.99	36
2.00 - 2.49	39
1.99 and below	44

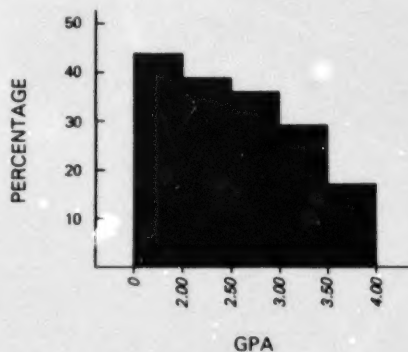


FIGURE 4. PERCENTAGES OF STUDENTS HAVING HAD 5 OR MORE DRINKS ON EACH OCCASION BY GPA.

Marijuana - There appeared to be a clear, negative relationship between GPA and having ever tried marijuana, and a clear positive relationship between GPA and never having had the opportunity to try the drug. That is, students with higher GPAs were less likely to have tried marijuana and more likely to have never even had the chance to try it. The poorer students were also likely to have used marijuana more often and to have begun its use at an earlier age. Table 12 presents the data on the variables "never had the chance to try," "ever tried" and "used more than 50 times last year" for marijuana broken down by GPA. Figures 5 and 6 illustrate the "ever tried" and "used 50 times or more" data.

Table 12. Percentages of students who never had the opportunity to try marijuana, who had tried it, and who were frequent users by GPA.

GPA	Never had a chance	Ever tried	Used 50+ times last yr
3.50 and above	10	60	17
3.00 - 3.49	10	62	11
2.50 - 2.99	3	73	20
2.00 - 2.49	2	84	24
1.99 and below	0	86	30

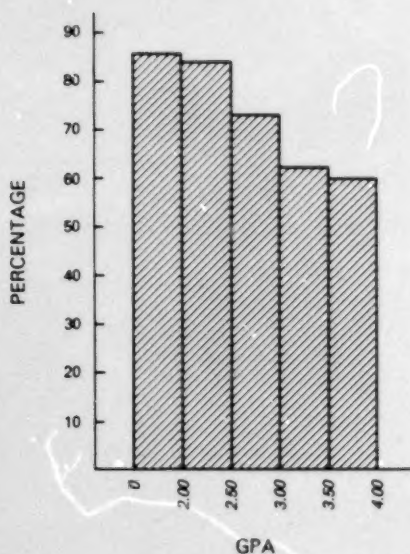


FIGURE 5. PERCENTAGES OF STUDENTS WHO HAD EVER TRIED MARIJUANA BY GPA.

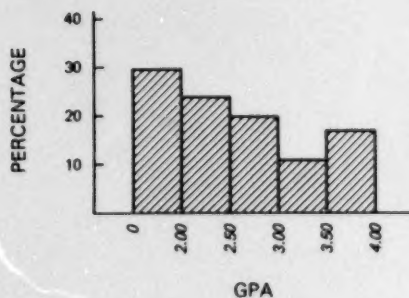


FIGURE 6. PERCENTAGES OF STUDENTS WHO USED MARIJUANA MORE THAN 50 TIMES LAST YEAR BY GPA.

Students with lower GPAs were more likely to have seen marijuana as easily obtainable than were other students. Two-thirds of those with GPAs of 1.99 or below thought they could get marijuana in less than one hour while 43% of those with GPAs of 3.50 or above thought it could be obtained this quickly. Also, the majority of all students said that "only a few" of their friends used marijuana, but the majority of those with GPAs of 1.99 or below said that "about half" of their friends used it.

Other drugs - There appeared to be a negative relationship between experience with the "harder" drugs and GPA: that is, students with higher GPAs were less likely to have tried drugs. This relationship was clear-cut for amphetamines, sedatives and hallucinogens and less definite for cocaine and opiates. Except for opiates and hallucinogens (where no relationship existed) all drugs also showed a positive relationship between GPA and no opportunity to try the drugs. For example, 61% of those students with GPAs of 1.99 or below had tried amphetamines, while 30% of those with GPAs of 3.50 or higher had tried the drug. For cocaine, 39% of the poorest students had tried it, compared to 24% of the best students. Only 18% of the poorest students had never had the opportunity to try cocaine, but 53% of the best students had never had the chance.

There is also evidence that poorer students use illegal drugs more often. For amphetamines and hallucinogens, a much smaller percentage of those students with GPAs of 3.50 or above who had ever tried the drug said they had used it in the last year. Eighty-eight percent (88%) of the poorest students who had ever tried amphetamines had used them within the last year, while only 54% of the best students who had ever tried the drug had used it in the last year. The poorer students tended to use more amphetamines, sedatives and cocaine. There was no clear relationship between GPA and frequent use of hallucinogens. There were too few users of opiates for comparisons to be made. Table 13 presents the data on frequent use of illegal drugs by GPA.

Table 13. Percentages of students who had used psychoactive drugs 10 or more times within the last year by GPA.

GPA	N	amphetamines	sedatives	hallucinogens	cocaine
3.50 and above	70	6	1	1	6
3.00 - 3.49	149	12	2	1	1
2.50 - 2.99	150	15	5	2	8
2.00 - 2.49	87	14	5	1	8
1.99 and below	28	21	7	0	14

In general the poorer students thought that illegal drugs could more readily be obtained at Indiana University. Although there were no real differences in the students' perceptions of how many of their friends used drugs, their estimates of the amount of time it would take to get drugs on campus did show some large differences. Table 14 presents the data on ease of access to drugs.

Table 14. Students' estimates of amount of time needed to obtain psychoactive drugs by GPA.

GPA	Percentages of students estimating one day or less to obtain				
	amphetamines	sedatives	hallucinogens	cocaine	opiates
3.50 and above	64	66	40	40	27
3.00 - 3.49	73	71	50	53	34
2.50 - 2.99	73	68	47	47	27
2.00 - 2.49	83	86	5	53	29
1.99 and below	93	93	61	71	39

AMOUNT OF TIME SPENT IN EXTRA CURRICULAR ACTIVITIES

One assumption which many workers in alcohol and drug abuse prevention have made is that young people who get involved with drugs do so to a great extent because of lack of anything more constructive to do. While this may be true for younger students, the present study found no relationship between the number of hours a week a student spent in extracurricular activities and the majority of drug use variables examined. In fact, for alcohol the opposite appears to be true.

Alcohol - There was no relationship between extracurricular involvement and the frequency of students' drinking, nor in their estimates of the number of friends who drank. There was a definite tendency, however, for those students who were the most involved to drink more on each occasion. Table 15 lists the percentages of students who typically consumed five or more drinks on each occasion broken down by the number of hours a week they spent on extracurricular activities. Figure 7 illustrates this trend.

Table 15. Percentages of students who typically had 5 or more drinks on each occasion by involvement in extracurricular activities

Extracurricular hours/week	Percentages of students having 5 or more drinks
none	27
1-4	31
5-8	39
9-12	45
12 or more	46

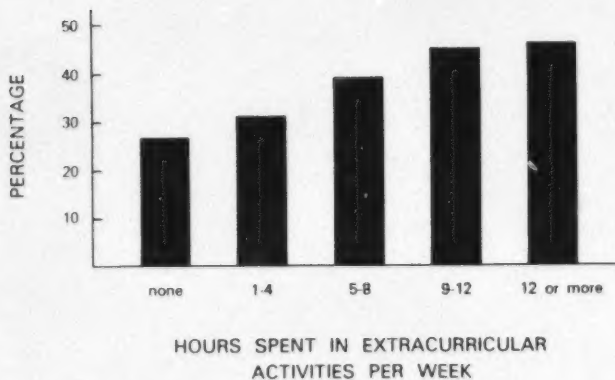


FIGURE 7. PERCENTAGES OF STUDENTS WHO TYPICALLY HAD 5 OR MORE DRINKS ON EACH OCCASION BY INVOLVEMENT IN EXTRACURRICULAR ACTIVITIES.

Marijuana and Other Illegal Drugs - A slight relationship was found between having refused the opportunity to try sedatives or opiates and the more hours a student spent in extracurricular activities. None of the other drugs showed this relationship, however. Neither was any relationship found between extracurricular involvement and having ever tried drugs, current use of drugs, age of first use, friends use, or perceived availability.

PLACE OF RESIDENCE

Alcohol - The most frequent users of alcohol were students who lived off-campus followed by fraternity and sorority residents. Fraternity, sorority, and off-campus residents also were more likely to have said that "most or all" of their friends drank. Fraternity and sorority residents also tended to consume more on each occasion. Table 16 presents some of the data on alcohol use by dormitory, fraternity/sorority, off-campus, and other residents.

Table 16. Students' use of alcohol by place of residence.

	Dormitory N 307	Frat/Sor 48	Off-Campus 117	Other 14
Days used alcohol last month				
less than 4 days	44	38	31	50
4-16 days	52	54	58	14
17 or more days	4	8	11	7
Typical amount consumed				
1 or 2 drinks	27	19	29	57
3 or 4 drinks	39	40	36	7
5 or 6 drinks	18	27	22	21
7 or more drinks	11	13	10	7

Marijuana - Students who lived off-campus were more likely to have tried marijuana and also more likely to have used it frequently in the last year. Off-Campus residents also were more likely to have said that "most or all" of their friends used marijuana. There was little difference, however, in perceived availability of marijuana by place of residence. Users who lived off-campus or in fraternity or sorority houses were more likely to have begun their marijuana use after age 19 while dorm resident users typically started using it before college. Table 17 (on facing page) presents some of the data on marijuana use as related to place of residence.

Other drugs - Students living off-campus were more likely to have tried all of the other illegal drugs except opiates (where there was no relationship). Fifty-three percent (53%) of the off-campus residents had tried amphetamines compared with 36% of all students; 37% had tried sedatives compared with 22% of all students; 35% had tried hallucinogens compared with 18% of all students and 50% had tried cocaine compared with 28% of all students. Table 18 presents the percentages of students who were current users of the other illegal drugs. It appears that for most drugs at least, the most use was among those who lived off-campus.

Table 17. Students' use of marijuana by place of residence.

	Dormitory	Frat/Sor	Off-Campus	Other
Ever tried ¹	66	69	86	50
Used over 50 times last year ¹	16	11	26	14
Most or all friends use ¹	16	15	34	21
Age of first use - 19 or older ²	5	20	10	14
Estimate 1 hr or less to obtain ¹	56	41	50	50

¹ Percentage of all students² Percentage of users

Table 18. Percentages of all students who were current users of psychoactive drugs by place of residence.

	Dormitory N 307	Frat/Sor 48	Off-Campus 117	Other 14
Used Amphetamines 10 or more times last year	12	10	15	7
Used Sedatives 10 or more times last year	4	0	4	0
Used Hallucinogens 3 or more times last year	5	2	14	14
Used Cocaine 3 or more times last year	8	8	25	14
Used Opiates 3 or more times last year	2	2	1	7

There is some evidence that drug users who lived in the dorms began their drug use before college while those who lived in fraternity or sorority houses or off-campus began their drug use after college. This could be due to there being more younger students living in the dormitories while those living off-campus or in fraternity/sorority houses tend to be older. There was little difference among the students' perceptions of how long it would take to get any of the drugs, but there was a slight tendency for those living off-campus to have said that "most or all" of their friends used other drugs.

Summary

This study focused on the alcohol and illegal drug usage patterns of 485 undergraduates at Indiana University, Bloomington. The data were collected during the 1981-1982 academic year. Preceding sections of this report dealt in detail with the findings of the study. These findings are summarized below grouped into the categories of alcohol, marijuana and other drug use. Please refer to the earlier sections of the report for complete information.

ALCOHOL USE

- 89% of IU students drank compared to 78% of students at other public institutions in the midwest.
- 31% of IU students typically had 5 or more drinks each time they drank.
- 11% typically had 7 or more drinks.
- 26% of freshmen and 37% of seniors drank 9 or more days a month.
- 6% drank 17 or more days a month.
- Alcohol use typically began in high school, but its use peaked during the junior year in college.
- 88% of IU students said that "most or all" of their friends drank.
- Upperclassmen, males, and whites more often preferred beer, while underclassmen, females and black students were more diversified in their preferences.
- Juniors were more likely to be current users of alcohol, to have said that "most or all" of their friends drank, and to typically have consumed more drinks on each occasion.
- Males drank more in terms of frequency and quantity than females.
- White students drank more frequently, and white and "other" students drank more in terms of quantity.
- SPEA students drank more in terms of frequency and quantity, and were more likely to have said that "most or all" of their friends drank.
- Students with lower GPAs drank more in terms of quantity.
- Students who were more involved with extra-curricular activities drank more in terms of quantity.
- Students who lived off-campus or in fraternity or sorority houses tended to drink more frequently, and to have more often said that "most or all" of their friends drank. Fraternity or sorority residents drank more in terms of quantity.

MARIJUANA USE

- 56% of IU students used marijuana compared to 30% of students at Chicago's Circle City campus and 46% of Indiana 9th, 10th, and 12th graders.
- Marijuana use typically began in high school, but its use peaked during the junior year in college.
- 22% of IU students used marijuana 20 or more times a year.
- 19% had used it 50 or more times a year.
- 20% believed that "most or all" of their friends used marijuana.
- 90% thought that marijuana could be obtained in one day or less.
- 53% felt it could be obtained in less than an hour.
- Juniors tended to more often be users of marijuana, to have used the drug more frequently, and to have said that "most or all" of their friends used it.
- Males had more often tried marijuana, used it more frequently, and saw it as more easily obtained.
- Blacks saw marijuana as more easily obtained, and blacks and "others" were more likely to have said that "most or all" of their friends used marijuana. The "others" had had less opportunity to ever try marijuana, but no differences were found for students' actual use of the drug.
- SPEA students had more often tried marijuana, had used it with more frequency, and saw it as slightly more easily obtained. SPEA and Education students were more likely to have said that "most or all" of their friends used marijuana.
- Students with lower GPAs had more often tried marijuana, used it with greater frequency, began using it at an earlier age, and felt that it could be more readily obtained on campus.
- There were no differences in marijuana use for students with varying degrees of involvement in extracurricular activities.
- Students who lived off-campus had more often tried marijuana, used it more frequently, and were more likely to say that "most or all" of their friends used it. Fraternity or sorority residents were more likely to say that they first used marijuana while in college.

USE OF OTHER DRUGS

- 29% of IU students have used amphetamines.
- 22% have used cocaine.
- 17% have used sedatives.

- 11% have used hallucinogens.
- 4% have used opiates.
- Cocaine, sedative and hallucinogen use typically began in college, while amphetamine use usually began in high school.
- Drug use peaked during the junior or senior year in college.
- 6% of IU students had used amphetamines 20 or more times a year.
- 3% had used cocaine 20 or more times a year.
- Only 1% or less had used sedatives, hallucinogens or opiates 20 or more times a year.
- 9% said that "most or all" of their friends used other drugs.
- 79% felt that amphetamines could be obtained in one day or less.
- 75% felt sedatives could be gotten in one day or less.
- 54% felt that cocaine or hallucinogens could be obtained in one day or less.
- 33% felt that it would only take one day or less to get opiates.
- Juniors were more likely to have used other drugs, to have said that "most or all" of their friends used other drugs, and to have used cocaine and amphetamines more frequently.
- Males had had more opportunity to try other drugs, used more cocaine, sedatives and hallucinogens, and felt that amphetamines, sedatives and hallucinogens could be more easily obtained.
- Females used more amphetamines and opiates, and felt that opiates could be more easily obtained.
- Whites and "others" had more often tried all of the other drugs.
- Black students had had less opportunity to try the other drugs, but felt that they could be more easily obtained around campus.
- White students used more amphetamines, cocaine, sedatives and hallucinogens.
- Black students used more opiates.
- Blacks and "others" were more likely to say that "most or all" of their friends used these drugs.
- SPEA students had more often tried each of the drugs, and a higher percentage of Business students had also tried amphetamines and cocaine.
- Arts and Sciences students were more frequent users of cocaine.

- SPEA students were more likely to have felt that these other drugs could be easily obtained; SPEA and Education students more often stated that "most or all" of their friends used other drugs.
- Students with lower GPAs had more often tried each of the drugs and felt that they could be more easily obtained. They also more frequently used amphetamines, cocaine and sedatives.
- There were no differences in the use of other drugs by students with varying degrees of involvement in extracurricular activities.
- Students who lived off-campus were more likely to have tried amphetamines, cocaine, sedatives and hallucinogens; more frequently used amphetamines and cocaine; and were slightly more likely to have said that "most or all" of their friends used drugs.

Conclusions and Implications

Indiana University, along with most other colleges and universities, has continually been concerned about the excessive use of alcohol by students, and since the 1970's has been alarmed by the increasing use of illegal drugs. This study confirmed that alcohol was by far the most abused drug by college students at IU, and that marijuana, amphetamines and cocaine were also fairly popular. This parallels the patterns at other midwestern institutions. While the University has little control over those students who live off-campus (those who most frequently use alcohol and other drugs), it does have some say about the use of drugs among those who live in fraternities and sororities (the second most frequent users). Other groups which might be targeted for prevention or intervention strategies would be students with lower GPAs, male students, and those who are involved in many extracurricular activities.

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GENERAL OPINION SURVEY FORM
BUREAU OF EVALUATIVE STUDIES AND TESTING
INDIANA UNIVERSITY, BLOOMINGTON, IN 47405

CODES I									CODES II						
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N		
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INSTRUCTIONS:

See below.

INSTRUCTIONS

This questionnaire is being given to a representative sample of over 800 students throughout the University. The questions ask about your experiences with alcohol and other drugs. The survey is designed to completely insure the anonymity of the person filling out the form. DO NOT PUT YOUR NAME OR OTHER PERSONAL INFORMATION ON EITHER THE ANSWER SHEET OR THE QUESTIONNAIRE.

Please use this answer sheet to record your responses to the questions. Make no marks on the questionnaire form itself. Use a No. 2 pencil to record your responses and make sure the circle of the response you choose is darkened completely. Please mark only one response for each question.

If you have already completed this questionnaire in another class, please do not complete another one.

NOTE ON THE DEFINITION OF "DRUGS": In responding to the questions concerning drugs, please do not include the legitimate use of legally prescribed drugs to treat a medical condition.

The kind of drug use that this survey includes are:

1. the use of "street" drugs (such as marijuana)
2. the use of prescription drugs which have been illegally obtained
3. the misuse of legally obtained prescriptions (i.e., not according to the doctor's instructions)

Specifically, the survey asks about the following categories of drugs:

- marijuana (pot, grass, weed, joints, etc.)
- amphetamines (uppers, speed, bennies, pep pills, dexadrine, methedrine, benzedrine, etc.)
- barbiturate and non-barbiturate sedatives (downers, goofballs, seconal, tuinal, Quaaludes, Sopors, etc.)
- hallucinogens and PCP (LSD, acid, mescaline, peyote, psilocybin, etc.)
- cocaine (coke, cholly, snort, etc.)
- heroin and other opiates (H, horse, methadone, codeine, demoral, dilaudid, etc.)

THANK YOU VERY MUCH FOR YOUR COOPERATION.

	SA	A	U	D	SC						
1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	
2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	
3	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	
4	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	
5	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	
6	SA	A	U	D	SC						
7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	
8	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	
9	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	
10	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	
11	SA	A	U	D	SC						
12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	
13	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	
14	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	
15	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	
16	SA	A	U	D	SC						
17	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	
18	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	
19	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	
20	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	
21	SA	A	U	D	SC						
22	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	
23	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	
24	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	
25	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	
26	SA	A	U	D	SC						
27	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	
28	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	
29	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	
30	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	
31	SA	A	U	D	SC						
32	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	
33	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	
34	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	
35	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	
36	SA	A	U	D	SC						
37	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	
38	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	

QUESTIONNAIRE

Please record your responses on the answer sheet. Make no marks on the questionnaire form itself.

1. What is your current class standing?
 - 1) Freshman
 - 2) Sophomore
 - 3) Junior
 - 4) Senior
 - 5) Grad Student
 - 6) Non-classified or Other
2. Are you a
 - 1) White female
 - 2) White male
 - 3) Black female
 - 4) Black male
 - 5) Female of other racial background
 - 6) Male of other racial background
3. In which School or College are you currently enrolled?
 - 1) Arts & Sciences
 - 2) Business
 - 3) Education
 - 4) HPER
 - 5) Music
 - 6) SPEA
 - 7) University Division
 - 8) Other
 - 9) None
4. What is your approximate GPA so far at I.U.?
 - 1) 3.50 or above
 - 2) 3.00-3.49
 - 3) 2.50-2.99
 - 4) 2.00-2.49
 - 5) 1.50-1.99
 - 6) 1.00-1.49
 - 7) .50- .99
 - 8) Below .50
5. About how many hours each week do you take part in school-sponsored activities outside of regular classwork (such as student government, language clubs, sports, etc.)?
 - 1) None
 - 2) 1-4 hours
 - 3) 5-8 hours
 - 4) 9-12 hours
 - 5) 12 or more hours
6. Where are you currently living?
 - 1) In a dorm
 - 2) In a fraternity or sorority house
 - 3) In an off-campus house or apartment
 - 4) With parents or relatives
 - 5) Other
7. How old were you when you first tried an alcoholic beverage?
 - 1) I have never tried an alcoholic beverage (skip to question 11)
 - 2) 12 or younger
 - 3) 13-15 years old
 - 4) 16-18 years old
 - 5) 19-21 years old
 - 6) 22-25 years old
 - 7) 26 or older
8. In the last 30 days, how many days have you used alcohol?
 - 1) Not at all
 - 2) 1-3 days (less than once a week)
 - 3) 4-8 days (one or two days a week)
 - 4) 9-16 days (two to four days a week)
 - 5) 17-24 days (four to six days a week)
 - 6) 25 or more days (nearly every day)

9. If you drink, which type of alcoholic beverage do you usually have?
(Please mark only one response.)
1. Beer
 2. Wine
 3. Hard liquor drinks
 4. It doesn't matter - whatever is available
10. If you drink, on the average, how many drinks do you have at any one occasion?
- 1) 1 or 2
 - 2) 3 or 4
 - 3) 5 or 6
 - 4) 7 or more
11. How many of your friends at IU drink alcoholic beverages?
- 1) None of them
 - 2) Only a few of them
 - 3) About half of them
 - 4) Most, but not all of them
 - 5) All of them
12. Have you ever had an opportunity to try marijuana (pot, grass, weed, joints, etc.)?
- 1) Yes, and I have tried it
 - 2) Yes, but I didn't try it (skip to question 15)
 - 3) No, I have never had the chance (skip to question 15)
13. How old were you when you first tried marijuana?
- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1) 12 or younger | 4) 19-21 years old |
| 2) 13-15 years old | 5) 22-25 years old |
| 3) 16-18 years old | 6) 26 or older |
14. In the last 12 months, how many times have you used marijuana?
- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| 1) Not at all | 4) 10-19 times |
| 2) Once or twice | 5) 20-50 times |
| 3) 3-9 times | 6) Over 50 times |
15. How long do you think it would take you to get marijuana at IU if you wanted some?
- | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1) Less than one hour | 5) About a week |
| 2) 2-4 hours | 6) More than a week |
| 3) About one day | 7) It would be nearly impossible |
| 4) Several days | |
16. How many of your friends at IU use marijuana?
- 1) None of them
 - 2) Only a few of them
 - 3) About half of them
 - 4) Most, but not all of them
 - 5) All of them
17. Have you ever had an opportunity to try amphetamines (uppers, speed, bennies, pep pills, dexadrine, methedrine, benzedrine, etc.)?
- 1) Yes, and I have tried them
 - 2) Yes, but I didn't try them (skip to question 20)
 - 3) No, I have never had the chance (skip to question 20)

18. How old were you when you first tried amphetamines?
- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1) 12 or younger | 4) 19-21 years old |
| 2) 13-15 years old | 5) 22-25 years old |
| 3) 16-18 years old | 6) 26 or older |
19. In the past 12 months, how many times have you used amphetamines?
- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| 1) Not at all | 4) 10-19 times |
| 2) Once or twice | 5) 20-50 times |
| 3) 3-9 times | 6) Over 50 times |
20. How long do you think it would take you to get amphetamines at IU if you wanted some?
- | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1) Less than one hour | 5) About a week |
| 2) 2-4 hours | 6) More than a week |
| 3) About one day | 7) It would be nearly impossible |
| 4) Several days | |
21. Have you ever had an opportunity to try barbiturate or non-barbiturate sedatives (downers, goofballs, seconal, tuinal, Quaaludes, Sopors, etc.)?
- | |
|--|
| 1) Yes, and I have tried them |
| 2) Yes, but I didn't try them (skip to question 24) |
| 3) No, I have never had the chance (skip to question 24) |
22. How old were you when you first tried barbiturate or non-barbiturate sedatives?
- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1) 12 or younger | 4) 19-21 years old |
| 2) 13-15 years old | 5) 22-25 years old |
| 3) 16-18 years old | 6) 26 or older |
23. In the past 12 months, how many times have you used barbiturate or non-barbiturate sedatives?
- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| 1) Not at all | 4) 10-19 times |
| 2) Once or twice | 5) 20-50 times |
| 3) 3-9 times | 6) Over 50 times |
24. How long do you think it would take you to get barbiturate or non-barbiturate sedatives at IU if you wanted some?
- | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1) Less than one hour | 5) About a week |
| 2) 2-4 hours | 6) More than a week |
| 3) About one day | 7) It would be nearly impossible |
| 4) Several days | |
25. Have you ever had an opportunity to try hallucinogens (LSD, acid, mescaline, peyote, psilocybin, etc) or PCP (angel dust)?
- | |
|--|
| 1) Yes, and I have tried them |
| 2) Yes, but I didn't try them (skip to question 28) |
| 3) No, I have never had the chance (skip to question 28) |
26. How old were you when you first tried hallucinogens or PCP?
- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1) 12 or younger | 4) 19-21 years old |
| 2) 13-15 years old | 5) 22-25 years old |
| 3) 16-18 years old | 6) 26 or older |
27. In the past 12 months, how many times have you used hallucinogens or PCP?
- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| 1) Not at all | 4) 10-19 times |
| 2) Once or twice | 5) 20-50 times |
| 3) 3-9 times | 6) Over 50 times |

28. How long do you think it would take you to get hallucinogens or PCP at IU if you wanted some?
- | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1) Less than one hour | 5) About a week |
| 2) 2-4 hours | 6) More than a week |
| 3) About one day | 7) It would be nearly impossible |
| 4) Several days | |
29. Have you ever had an opportunity to try cocaine (coke, cholly, snort, etc.)?
- | | |
|--|--|
| 1) Yes, and I have tried it | |
| 2) Yes, but I didn't try it (skip to question 32) | |
| 3) No, I have never had the chance (skip to question 32) | |
30. How old were you when you first tried cocaine?
- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1) 12 or younger | 4) 19-21 years old |
| 2) 13-15 years old | 5) 22-25 years old |
| 3) 16-18 years old | 6) 26 or older |
31. In the past 12 months, how many times have you used cocaine?
- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| 1) Not at all | 4) 10-19 times |
| 2) Once or twice | 5) 20-50 times |
| 3) 3-9 times | 6) Over 50 times |
32. How long do you think it would take you to get cocaine at IU if you wanted some?
- | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1) Less than one hour | 5) About a week |
| 2) 2-4 hours | 6) More than a week |
| 3) About one day | 7) It would be nearly impossible |
| 4) Several days | |
33. Have you ever had an opportunity to try heroin or other opiates (H, horse, methadone, codeine, demoral, dilaudid, etc.)?
- | | |
|--|--|
| 1) Yes, and I have tried it | |
| 2) Yes, but I didn't try it (skip to question 36) | |
| 3) No, I have never had the chance (skip to question 36) | |
34. How old were you when you first tried heroin or other opiates?
- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1) 12 or younger | 4) 19-21 years old |
| 2) 13-15 years old | 5) 22-25 years old |
| 3) 16-18 years old | 6) 26 or older |
35. In the past 12 months, how many times have you used heroin or other opiates?
- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| 1) Not at all | 4) 10-19 times |
| 2) Once or twice | 5) 20-50 times |
| 3) 3-9 times | 6) Over 50 times |
36. How long do you think it would take you to get heroin or other opiates at IU if you wanted some?
- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1) Less than an hour | 5) About a week |
| 2) 2-4 hours | 6) More than a week |
| 3) About one day | 7) It would be nearly impossible |
| 4) Several days | |

37. How many of your friends at IU use drugs other than alcohol or marijuana?
- 1) None of them
 - 2) Only a few of them
 - 3) About half of them
 - 4) Most, but not all of them
 - 5) All of them
38. How many of the drug use questions in this survey did you answer honestly?
- 1) None of them
 - 2) Only a few of them
 - 3) About half of them
 - 4) Most, but not all of them
 - 5) All of them

THANK YOU VERY MUCH FOR YOUR HELP. PLEASE TURN IN YOUR ANSWER SHEET AND THE QUESTIONNAIRE WHEN FINISHED. DO NOT PUT YOUR NAME OR OTHER PERSONAL INFORMATION ON EITHER.